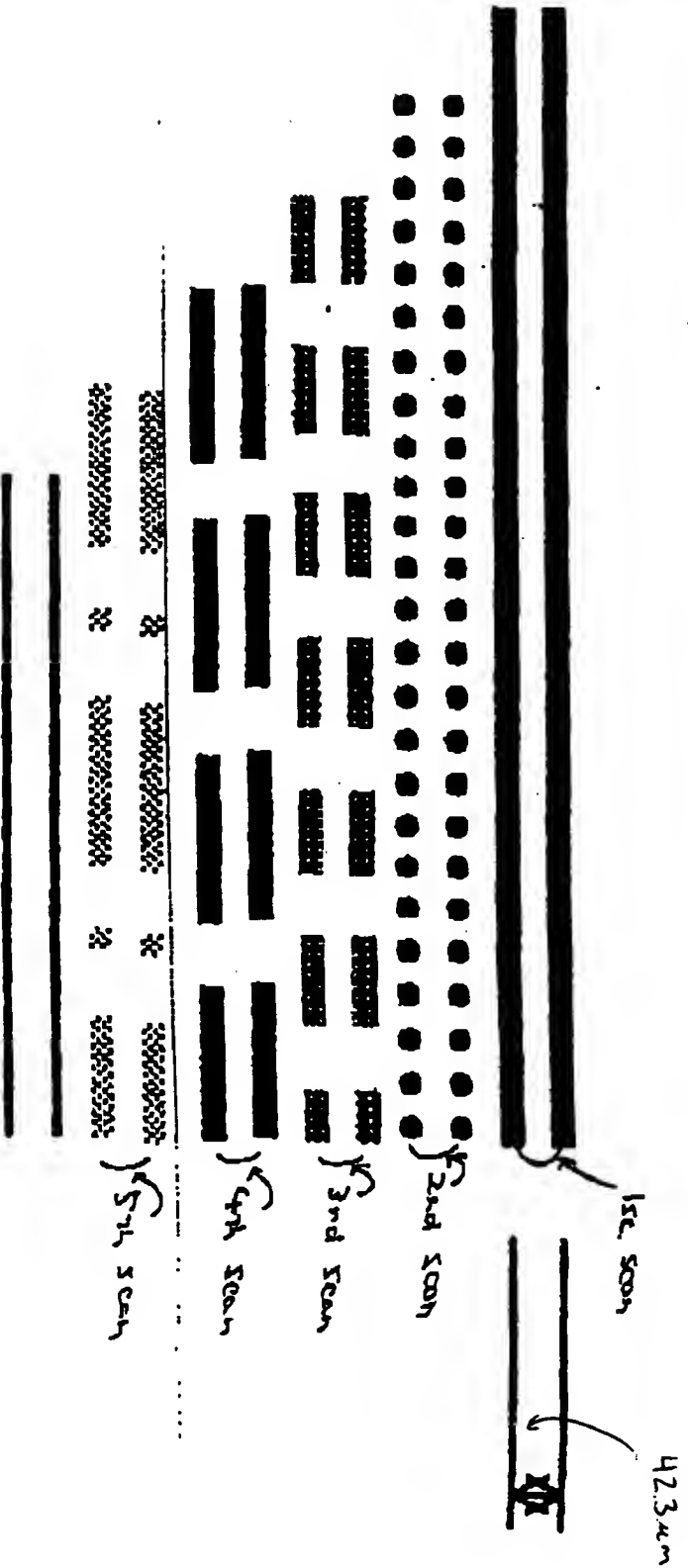


# 2 Scanning lines & No-Interlace

B1  
B2



APPENDIX  
B

**Best Available Copy**  
 (n) class Ciliata). 2. (formerly) various microscopic or-  
 infusions of decaying organic matter. [1550-90; <  
 infusorius. See INFUSE, -ORY]  
 infusor'ial (in-fŏr'ē-əl, -sŏr'-), *adj.* pertaining to, containing,  
 infusorians: infusorial earth. [1840-50]  
 infusor'ian (in-fŏr'ē-ən, -sŏr'-), *n.* 1. any of the Infusoria.  
 2. *pl.* (1855-60)  
 nouns formed from verbs, expressing the action of  
 result, product, material, etc. (*the art of building; a*  
*wedding*). It is also used to form nouns from  
 verbs (*offing; shirting*). Compare -INC<sup>2</sup>. [ME; OE]

ing the present participle of verbs (*walking; think-*  
*ing*) being often used as participial adjectives: *war-*  
*fare-ing*. [ME -ing, -inge; the var. -in (usu. repre-  
*senting*) continues ME -inde, -ende, OE -ende]  
 The common suffix -INC<sup>2</sup> can be pronounced in  
 (-ing) or (-in). The two pronunciations reflect the  
 against another (velar vs. alveolar) and not, as is  
 "dropping the g," since no actual g-sound is in-  
 volved; use both (-ing) and (-in), depending on speed  
 the relative formality of the occasion. For some edu-  
 cation. In the southern United States and Britain, (-in) is  
 predominate, while others use (-ing) virtually always.  
 distinction from perceived authorities, many American  
 all ordinarily use (-in) at least some of the time  
 effort to say (-ing); however informal the

ing "one belonging to," "of the kind of," "one de-  
 sometimes having a diminutive force, formerly  
 of nouns: *burning; farthing; gelding; shilling;*  
 [ME, OE -ing, c. ON: -ingr, -ungr, Go -ings]  
 #, in gath'ar), *v.t.* 1. to gather or bring in. —*v.i.*  
 [1565-75]  
 #, *n.* 1. William (Mottet), 1913-73, U.S. play-  
 actor, 1860-1954, English clergyman and scholar.  
 #, *adj.* 1. characterized by cleverness or origi-  
 in ingenious argument. 2. cleverly inventive; re-  
 nous mechanic. 3. Obs. a. intelligent; showing gen-  
 [1375-1425; late ME < L. ingenuus] —*ingen-*  
*ious-ness, n.* —*Usage.* INGENIOUS and INGENU-  
 each other and are not synonyms. INGENIOUS  
 by cleverness" or "cleverly inventive," as in  
 situations or methods: *an ingenious device; ingen-*  
*ious means "candid" or "innocent": an ingenuous*

ing (an'zha nŏŏ', an' -), *n.* 1. the role of an  
 quickly girl or young woman, esp. as represented  
 actresses who plays such a role or specializes in  
 [1840-50; < F. fem. of ingénu < L. ingenuus]  
 ing'ni (in-g'ni, -nyŏŏ'), *n., pl. -ties.* 1. the quality of  
 or resourceful. 2. cleverness or skillfulness of  
 a device of great ingenuity. 3. an ingenious con-  
 Obs. ingenuousness. [1590-1600; < L. in-  
 (see INGENUOUS, -ITY)]  
 ing'ni (in-g'ni), *adj.* 1. free from reserve, restraint, or  
 innocent; naïve. 3. Obs. honorable or noble.  
 ing'ni (in-g'ni), *n.* 1. native, honorable, frank] —*ingen-*  
*ous-ness, n.* —*Usage.* See INGENIOUS.  
 ing'ni (in-g'ni), *n.* Robert Green, 1833-99, U.S.  
 and orator.

ing to take into the body, as food or liquid (op-  
 [10] < L. ingestus, ptp. of ingerere to heap on,  
 [10] + gerere to carry] —*ingest'ible, adj.*  
 ing'ni (in-g'ni), *adj.*  
 #, *n.* substances ingested: [1720-30; < NL,  
 (see INGEST)]  
 ing'ni (in-g'ni), *n.* the burning in a hearth. 2. a fireplace; hearth.  
 ing'ni (in-g'ni), *n.* a corner or nook near a fireplace.  
 ing'ni (in-g'ni), *n.* a city in SW California, near Los  
 Angeles.  
 ing'ni (in-g'ni), *adj.* 1. shameful; disgraceful: in-  
 famous or honored. [1565-75; < L. inglorius.  
 ing'ni (in-g'ni), *adv.* —*inglor'ious-ness, n.*  
 ing'ni (in-g'ni), *n.* appearing on U.S. currency.  
 ing'ni (in-g'ni), *n.* going in; entering. [1300-50]  
 ing'ni (in-g'ni), *n.* of metal cast in a convenient form for  
 ing. [1350-1400; ME; mold]  
 ing'ni (in-g'ni), *n.* of high purity made by a basic open-hearth

ingrained (in gränd', in-gränd') also engrained, *adj.* 1. firmly  
 fixed; deep-rooted; inveterate: ingrained sup'p'ion. 2. wrought into  
 or through the grain or fiber. [1590-1600] —*ingrain'ed-ly* (in grä'-  
 nid lē, -gränd'), *adv.* —*ingrain'ed-ness, n.*  
 ingrate (in-grāt), *n.* 1. an ungrateful person. —*adj.* 2. Archaic. un-  
 grateful. [1350-1400; ME *ingrat* < L. *ingrātus* ungrateful]  
 ingratiate (in grā'shē-āt), *v.t., -at-ed, -at-ing.* to establish (one-  
 self) in the favor or good graces of others, esp. by deliberate effort: to  
 ingratiate oneself with the boss. [1615-25] —*ingra'ti-at'ing-ly, adv.*  
 —*ingra'tia'tion, n.* —*ingra'ti-a-to'ry* (-ə tŏr'ē, -tŏr'ē), *adj.*  
 ingrat-i-tude (in grāt'i tŏd', -tyŏd'), *n.* the state of being ungrate-  
 ful; ungratefulness; unthankfulness. [1175-1225; ME < ML]  
 ingre-di-ent (in grē'dē-ant), *n.* 1. something that enters as an ele-  
 ment into a mixture: the ingredients of a cake. 2. a constituent ele-  
 ment of anything: the ingredients of political success. [1425-75; late  
 ME < L. *ingredi* to go or step into, commence = *in-* + *gradī* to  
 go, step] —*Syn.* See ELEMENT.  
 ingres (an'grē), *n.* Jean Auguste Dominique, (zhän), 1780-1867,  
 French painter.  
 ingress (in-gres), *n.* 1. the act of going in or entering. 2. the right to  
 enter. 3. a means or place of entering. [1400-50; late ME < L. *ingres-*  
*sus* a going in, commencing] —*ingres-sion* (in gresh'an), *n.*  
 ingres-sive (in gres'iv), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to ingress. 2. (of a  
 speech sound) produced with air being taken into the mouth, as some  
 clicks. [1640-50] —*ingres-sive-ly, adv.* —*ingres-sive-ness, n.*  
 ing-group' or in-group', *n.* a group of people sharing similar  
 interests, attitudes, etc., and usu. considering those outside the group  
 as inferior or alien. Compare out-group. [1905-10]  
 ing-grow-ing (in-grŏ-ing), *adj.* growing within or inward.  
 ing-grown (in-grŏn), *adj.* 1. having grown into the flesh: an ingrown  
 toenail. 2. grown within or inward. [1660-70]  
 ing-growth (in-grŏth), *n.* 1. growth inward. 2. something formed by  
 growth inward. [1865-70]  
 ing-gul-nal (ing-gwä-nl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or situated in the  
 groin. [1675-85; < L. *inguinalis*, der. of *inguin-*, s. of *inguen* swelling  
 in the groin]  
 ing-gulf (in-gulf'), *v.t.* ENGULF.  
 ing-gur-gi-tate (in gŭr'ji tāt'), *v., -tat-ed, -tat-ing.* —*v.t.* 1. to swal-  
 low greedily or in great quantity, as food. 2. to engulf; swallow up.  
 —*v.i.* 3. to drink or eat greedily; guzzle; swill. [1560-70; < L. *ingur-*  
*guāre* to fill, flood, drench with a stream of liquid] —*ing-gur-gi-ta-*  
*tion, n.*  
 ing-gu-she-tia (in-gŏŏ shē'sha), *n.* an autonomous republic of the  
 Russian Federation, in Caucasia. *Cap.*: Nazran.  
 ing-hab-it (in-hab'it), *v.t.* 1. to live or dwell in (a place), as people or  
 animals. 2. to exist or be situated within; dwell in: *Weird notions in-*  
*habit his mind*. [1325-75; ME < MF < L. *inhabitāre* = *in-* + *hab-*  
*itāre* to dwell] —*in-hab'it-a-ble, adj.* —*in-hab'it-er, n.*  
 ing-hab-it-ant (in hab'it-ant), *n.* a person or animal that inhabits a  
 place, esp. as a permanent resident. [1400-50; late ME < L]  
 ing-hab-it-ed (in hab'it-əd), *adj.* having inhabitants.  
 ing-hal-ant (in hāl'ant), *n.* a volatile medicine or other substance that  
 is inhaled for the effect of its vapor. [1815-1825]  
 ing-ha-la-tion (in-ha-lā'shan), *n.* 1. an act or instance of inhaling. 2.  
 an inhalant. [1615-25]  
 ing-ha-la-tor (in-ha-lā'tar), *n.* 1. an apparatus used to help inhale air,  
 anesthetics, medicinal vapors, etc. 2. an apparatus for giving artificial  
 respiration; respirator. [1925-30, Amer.]  
 ing-hale (in hāl'), *v., -haled, -hal-ing.* —*v.t.* 1. to breathe in; draw in  
 by breathing: to inhale air. 2. Informal. to eat or drink rapidly or  
 greedily. —*v.i.* 3. to breathe in. 4. to draw the smoke of cigarettes, ci-  
 gars, etc., into the lungs. [1715-25; *in-* + (EX)HALE]  
 ing-hal-er (in hāl'ar), *n.* 1. INHALATOR (def. 1). 2. a person who in-  
 hales.  
 ing-har-mo-ni-ous (in-här mŏ'nē-əs), *adj.* 1. not harmonious; dis-  
 cordant. 2. not congenial or compatible; disagreeable. [1705-15]  
 —*in-har-mo-ni-ous-ly, adv.* —*in-har-mo-ni-ous-ness, n.*  
 ing-haul (in-hŏl') also in-haul'er, *n.* a line for hauling in a sail, spar,  
 etc., for storage after use. [1855-60]  
 ing-here (in hēr'), *v.i., -hered, -her-ing.* to be inherent. [1580-90; <  
 L. *inhaerere* to remain attached = *in-* + *haerere* to stick]  
 ing-her-ence (in hēr'ans, -her'-), *n.* the state or fact of inhering or be-  
 ing inherent. [1570-80; < ML]  
 ing-her-en-cy (in hēr'an-sē, -her'-), *n., pl. -cies.* 1. INHERENCE. 2.  
 something inherent. [1595-1605; < ML]  
 ing-her-ent (in hēr'ant, -her'-), *adj.* existing in someone or something  
 as a permanent and inseparable element, quality, or attribute; innate.  
 [1570-80; < L] —*in-her-ent-ly, adv.* —*Syn.* See ESSENTIAL.  
 ing-her-it (in her'it), *v.t.* 1. to take or receive (property, a right, a title,  
 etc.) by succession or will, as an heir. 2. to receive as if by suc-  
 cession from predecessors. 3. to receive (a genetic character) by the  
 transmission of hereditary factors. 4. to succeed (a person) as heir. 5.  
 to receive as one's portion; come into possession of: to inherit a